CITY POLITICS.

he Presidential Contest—The Present Posi-tion of Partico—Offices to Be Filled in This 'My—Chief Justice Chase the Only Rope of National Democracy-Grand Opportu-for the Tammany Sacheme-The Duty

defeat of impeachment and the demolition all the plans and schemes and airy eastles that were formed and creeted on the success of the ants for office under the anticipated reign of Ben Wade in the White House. In this city there are several fat federal offices which will be at the disposa of the Chief Executive on and after the 4th day of March next. The present incumbents of these chagrin and disappointment of the hungry pack who but a short time since panted for their places. It was perfectly well understood that the Ben Wade axe would have swept ever a wider circuit and be more fatal on the sweep than ever axe before wielded by the dispenser of mage. The number of those anxious to step into the shoes of the prejudged and predoomed victims of Wade's relentless ad interim policy were consequently proportionately large. Among these candidates for place in the public cribs were not a few old fogies, whose day dreams of ambition and distinction might fairly be considered as having passed away some years ago. There must have been element and in Old Wade's translation to the White House that galvanized into an ephemeral existence them no more forever. There was a sort of double relay of office seekers on the slip, awaiting a victory for Butler & Co. on the impeachment question, ready to rush in pell mell and seize the prizes and the fat lacce which the new political situation and the new political Moses would have opened to them. The result has turned out so differently and unexpectedly, especially to the old temporarily resuscitated political ils, that these have crawled back to their retreats from which no political revulsion will over be able to draw them again. Indeed, the whole tribe of upon a throw and who would endanger their success with Chase, Grant, or any other man depending on it in the future, to the insatiable craving for immediate place, no matter how uncertain the tenure, have received a severe blow, not only in the defeat of impeachment (as it has prolonged their probationary term from office), but in the political sevolution it now so surely indicates and foreshadows. Luck has turned against the whole set of political "bunkers" who have been running with the epublican machine for some years past. Before they can change front and forswear their old affilia tions their time for recognition by the new party will have passed away forever. This is the dilemma these men now find themselves in. Returning to the old party would be as tedious as to remain with the one they have accepted place from so long. From present appearances and the increasing inclination on the part of the great national democracy to take up Chief Justice Chase as their standard bearer in the Presidential campaign all the plans and schemes the pipelaying and the bargaining of the small fry within the republican ranks will go for nothing. A very strange political anomaly will be presented in the event of Mr. Chase being the democratic candidate or the national candidate, as against the candidate of the Chicago Convention for dency. Not a few radical republicans looked forward to the conviction of President Johnson and calculated upon the Chief Justice's assistance to that end as the presiding officer of the High Court of Impeachment. This would have been considered as the highest recommendation for the suffrage of the party at the nominating Convention, and as such a result and such action were all slong anticipated a bost of small fry radicals had already laid tracks for running int office under Chase. Events have shown how all these calculations and plottings have been confounded and brought to naught-not only in the failure of the impeachment dodge, but in Mr. Chase's instrumentality thereanent. Then comes the puzzling part of it. If Chief Justice Chase should be the candidate of the National Democratic Convention that will assemble in this city on the Fourth of July next, will the previous candidates for office under him as the supposed successful radical candidate still press their claims when he is the avowed (and likely to be the victorious) standard bearer of the democratic party, as against lifelong democratic candidates for the same offices, and to which will the Executive in the exercise of his patronage incline? This is a query the democratic wire pullers will answer for themselves and their opponents both at the same time. The former have been too long deprived of governmental power, place and patronage to part with the barest pickings, the smallest bone or scrap of parings, to a single one of that party that has had the centrol of the federal patronage for the last eight years. No recreancy, no recantations, no obsequiousness will avail; thrift will not come from bending the pregnant hings of all the old reure of the impeachment dodge, but in Mr. Chase's in-

years. No recreancy, no recantations, no obsequiousness will avail; thrift will not come from bending the pregnant hinges of all the knees of all the old republican place seekers that would have supported Chase as their candidate any how. The republican party as the controlling power of the government will have ceased to be, and the cry of the victors will be, vævictis!

The fact that whole hosts of republicans all over the country will vote for the nominee of the Democratic National Convention, if that man be Mr. Chase, will not save the bacon of a single "son of a gun" of officeholder or officeseeker, and any hopes charged with that idea may as well be exploded at once. That the republican cliques of this city acted for a time on the conviction that Mr. Johnson would be removed, and that they predicated all their plans thereon, is a fact established by the confident saying of the chairman of the Republican State Committee, who, when asked his opinion as to the result of Impeachment, answered, "My, man, do you think we would have provided a hearse and mutes and mourners if there was to be no burdal?" The mourners are on the other side of the fence this time, and the mutes are the gentieman himself and his friends, who have been struck dumb with the defeat of the radical scheme on which they relied for the spoils of office.

THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED. THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED,
in this city ac, locally speaking, the most important
in the gift of the Executive. They are as follows:—
Collectorably of Customs, Surveyor of the Port,
Navai Officer, Internal Revenue agent, United States
Bistrict Attorneyships for the Southern and Eastern
chatricts, United States Marshalships for diffo, collectors and assessors of revenue. These, and other
smaller prizes, are assured to that party whose ticket
leads to the White House.

THE PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF TRESS OFFICES.

smaller prizes, are assured to that party whose ticket leads to the White House.

THE PROFOSED DISTRIBUTION OF THESE OFFICES. In the palmy days of the republican cliques that took on themselves the profitable labor of controlling all the government patronnage of the city—that is, the palmy days of a week or two past—the above enumerated offices were distributed in advance, first as they were to be ad interim under Wade and secondly for a Presidential term under Grant. The whole arrangement was to go to Washington cut and dry from a caucus held with that intent. But, independent of the self-elected candidates, there were and are many other Richmonds in the field pressing their claims for the various offices.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

For the Collectorship of Customs the candidates spoken of are:—Moses H. Grinnell, General Daniel E. Sickles, John Cochrane, Hiram Walbridge (who has concluded not to go Washington wrapped in the American flag this time, but to stay in port at home as Collector, if they let him, Marshail 0. Houserts. William A. Darling and Waldo Hutchins.

For the Surveyor of the Port the candidates are:—The present incumbent, Wakeman, Rufus A. An drews, Thomas Murphy, J. W. Farmer and George W. Hint.

Envired States District Attorneyship.

The present incumbent, Wakeman, Rufus A. An drews, Thomas Murphy, J. W. Farmer and George W. Blunt.

ENTED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

For the United States District Attorneyship the candidates are leg on. They are as follows:—Henry R. Iow, ex-State Senator from Sullivan gounty, going on Senator Gonking's interest: Charles J. Folger, State Senator from Ontario county, working in the Greeley and Senator Morgan Interest: Charles Spencer going on the own cheek; John Sedgwick and Cornelius A. Runke, working on the directles and Cofax interest; Waldo Rutchins; E. Delafield Smith, who held the office with great credit for a term previous to the appointment of the late Mr. Diskinson; Samuel G. Courtney, the present able incambent of the office; B. F. Tracey, District Attorney for the Eastern District, Stephen Fullerton, of Newburg; Guy R. Pelton; P. J. F. Fithlam Ethan Allen, the present indefatigable Assistant District Attorney, and who is strongly backed in the race. With the exception of Mr. Courtney, all the above named candidates are of course republicans. What the chance of any one of them would be, with the single instance of the last named gentleman, under a democratic republe, may be easily imagined.

ENTIED STATES NARSHAL.

Only a few mannes are as yet mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the position of United States Marshal. This is a very important and incrative office, exceeding, in its lucome and parquisites many more pretentious official stations. The duties are varied, onerous and responsible, and the man eposen to fill it should possess good administrative within as a condition precedent to appointment, one a ready tested by a faithful discharge of official duty. The parties manned in connection with the office are Mr. Eliam Allen, who would bring great experience to it. D. Marshalt, Thomas B. Aston and James M. Thomson.

omeon. Puere are numerous candidates for the other of es, but as yet no names are positively monitore.

sching to the of his hopes depends entirely upon the action of the democratic nominating Covention, and the ticket that body will present for the suffrage of the people as opposed to that of the Chicago Convention.

THE COMING CONTEST—THE DEMOCRATIC OPPORTU-

The coming contest—the nemociatric offorties.

It is admitted, without question, that the coming Presidential contest, from July next to the close, will be by far the most exciting one yet waged between the two great parties of the country. But before the leaders of the here democracy can set their squadrons fairly in the field they are subject, from present appearances, to a severe intestine struggle as to whom they shall prociaim as their chiefsteader and standard bearer. On this everything depends. If the turn of the tide to democratic success, which commenced to set in from Albany last week, when ex-Governor Seymour declared in favor of Chief Justice chase as the nominee of the party, be taken advantage of the party will soon find likelf on the fail flood of national flavor and assured victory.

advantage of the party will soon find itself on the ful flood of national floor and assured victory.

There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the food, leads on to fortune.

Such a tide now favors the democratic leaders; let them embark thereon if they desire success, if not they will lose their venture and the great opportunity to become once more the ruling power in the country. Now is the time for the faminanty Sachems to declare a bold, manly and vigorous policy and to take the van in carrying out and securing its success. Mephistopheles A. Oakey Hall and Bishaarck Sweeny must take the initiative in this matter and stir up the sybarite of the City Hall kitchen to something like immediate action. There is no time to spare. The enemy is at the gates, and unless a chieftain is at once proclaimed whose name is a herald of success inevitable defeat and permanent overthrow await the democratic party in all the future. If the legal adviser and Mephistophiles of all the sachems possesses the spell to bring about the policy—if between himself and Peter Bismarck Sweeney they can exorcise all compromise candidates from the arena and invoke the ald of Chase to the cause of the people then will the old time-honored banner of democratic victory be seen again waiving as of yore in the front ranks of the party. If Oakey Hall has not more irons in the fire than he can possibly make use of; if he is not already overworking his poor brain, let him take the task in hand, and as soon as chase is nominated he can immediately afterwards retire in the care of Bill Tweed to the summer retreat of the Americas Glub, at Greenwich, to rest and recuperate. Ex-Governor Seymour, in whom the whole democracy of the Union have entire confidence, has sounded the key note of victory. Let it be re-choed from Maine to Oregon. Let the democracy of the land inscribe on their banners "Chase and victory," and the result is certain. This is not a movement of expediency; it is one of absolute necessity. The republicans took up tire the There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortu

favor of Chase. Thet portion of the democratic party that most prevails around the City Hall and the numerous cribs connected therewith is greatly stirred at the chance thus presented to the party to beat their old opponents in a Presidential contest and to wreat from them the spoils they have so long enjoyed. They are giad to know that western men are coming in such large numbers for the big business that will be done in the cobbler, julep, sling and cocktail line, in which many of them have large interests, but they will be more pleased to know that Pendleton and his five thousand backers will be somewhat in the position of that King of France who, with all his men, marched up the hill and came down again—the Pendletonians having the name of Chase inscribed upon their banners on their homeward march.

THE TARMANY CHANGE OF TACTICS—THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

The chief leaders—the Tammany sachems—are very reticent as to the result of their secret councils on the Presidential question. The assurance of success so apparent on the Chase ticket has, however, somewhat modified previous plans. If a new slate for State officers was predicated on the Chase movement, william M. Tweed would be the nominee of the party for Governor, the present principal aspirant thereto submitting to have other honors buckled on to him. In the event of the Mayoralty becoming vacant, George W. McLean, the zealous and highly efficient Street Commissioner, will surely succeed the present incumbent. In this event we may anticipate a full succeeding term to Mr. McLean and congratulate the clitzens on having in prospect a chief magistrate every way worthy of the high position. There are a large number of candidates of both parties in the field for the Governorship.

The Damonata Henry C. Murphy, Samuel G. Courtney, Frank Klernan, William M. Tweed; Sanford E. Church, Judge Wm. F. Allen.

Referelled of the Governorship.

Church, Judge Wm. F. Allen.

REPUBLIGAN CANDIDATES.

F. A. Conking, Judge Henry E. Davies, Horace Greeley, Hiram Walbridge, George Opdyke, Charles H. Van Wyck, John A. Griswold, Judge Folger, Ezra Corneil, Reuben E. Fenton.

Some of those named above of either party may not be openly candidates, but all have their aspirations for the office, and all are, covertly or above board, preseling their claims upon their respective parties for the nomination. In the city, as among the barren wildernesses of the poet, are

Alty voices that syllable men's names, and hence our information with respect to this nor.

and hence our information with respect to this por tion of city polities.

OTHER CITY OFFICES-THE SUPREME COURT-CITY

OTHER CITY OFFICES-THE SUPREME COURT—CITY JUDGESHIP.

There is a temporary dearth of outside interest in whatever struggle is going on between the candidates for the few city offices that are to be filled in December next. Judge Barnard has, it seems, no opponent to a renomination by his party to his present position on the beach of the Supreme Court.

The political posture of affairs is continually changing, and until the democrats have held their Convention and decided on their candidates there will be a constant shifting of opinions and an uncertainty of purpose that the leaders should remove by declaring at once in favor of Chief Justice Chase and General Dix for President and Vice President.

The Democratic National Convention.

DELEGATES FROM GEORGIA.

At large—A. H. Chappell, Columbus; B. H. Hill,
Athens; H. S. Fitch, Savannah; John B. Gordon, Atlanta. First District—W. T. Thompson, Savannah; P. C. Pendleton, Valdosta. Second District—Arthur Hood, Cuthbert; B. G. Lockett, Albany. Third Dis Hood, Cuthbert; E. G. Lockett, Albany. Thurd Dis-rict.—Hugh Buchanan, Newman; John L. Mustian, Columbus. Fourth District.—Wm. A. Reid, Macon; Cin. Peeples, Griffin. Firth District.—A. R. Wright, Augusta; E. J. Pottle, Warrenion. Sixth District.— Colonel Phil. R. Simmons, Gainesville; Colonel Wm. P. Price, Dahlonega, Seventh District.—J. D. Wad-dell, Cedartown; Lewis Tumlin, Cartersville.

The Electoral Vote-A Democratic Estimate The following is the electoral vote to which each state is entitled in the choice of President and Vice

President:-	
STATES	REPRESENTED.
California	. 5 Nebraska
Connecticut	6 Nevada
Delaware	. 3 New Hampshire
Diinois	. 16 New Jersey
Indiana	. 13 New York
lowa	. 8 Ohio
Kansas	. 3 Oregon
Kentucky	. 11 'Pennsylvania
Maine	. 7 Rhode Island
Maryland	
Michigan	
Minnesota	
-Massachusetts	
Missouri	. 11
States now r presen	ted2
	OT REPRESENTED.
Alabama	. 8 Mississippl
Arkansas	5 North Carolina
Fiorida	. 3 South Carolina
Georgia	. 9 Texas
Louisiana	. 7 Virginia
States not represen	ted
Total potes	
Total votes	
The Hartford Tone	s (democrat) observes that it

yet too early to make very accurate estimates of result, but presuming that an acceptable candidate will be nominated by the democrate and conservatives at New York on the 4th of July next, we may with a good degree of confidence rely upon the fol

owing results :	
DEMOC	RATIC
California 5 Connecticut 5 Delaware 5 Illinois 16 Indiana 13 Keniucky 17 Maryland 7	New Hampshire         8           New Jersey         7           New York         33           Ohio         21           Oregon         3           Pennsylvania         26
Michigan 8	Total175
Mossourt 11	
RAD	ICAL.
lowa 8 Kansas 3 Marue 7 Minnesota 4 Massachusetts 12 Nebraska 3	Vermont
Total	72

Should the proscribed States be permitted to vote

by the usurpers, the result will be about as follows

nless the bayonets do it an:ma..... 8 Fiorida. Louistana.
Mississippi.
North Carolina.
South Carolina.

and want a change. They went peace and union, and a restoration of good feeling. The nomination of General Grant rouses no enthusiasm. His name did the radicals no good in the Connecticut election, though they even printed his portrait and his name on their ballots, and presented him as their candidate in all their conventions. It has done them no good

in Oregon—probably harm.

There are States entitled to over 100 electoral votes who are tired of radical rule and are ready to act with those who are determined to restore the Union upon the principles of the constitution. They

We do not doubt that the Democratic Convention will act with wisdom and discretion and that the

Southern Reconstructed Senators The Washington correspondent of the Syracuse Journal furnishes the following concerning the United States Senators to be elected from the Southern States:-It is understood here that the Senaors from South Carolina will be Dr. Mackey, of Charleston, and Colonel Robinson, of Columbia, or a young lawyer from the western part of the State-Mr. Russell. In North Carolina, General Abbott, of Wilmington, formerly of New Hampshire, will be one enator, and General Dougherty, a native of the Senator, and General Dougherty, a native of the State, probably the other. In Georgia, Foster Blodgett will in all probability be one of the Senators, and the other may be the ex-rebel Governor Joseph C. Brown. Colonel H. P. Farrow and J. T. Deming. both sterling men, are running against him. In Florida a Colonel Osborne is to be elected for the longer term, and it is believed Colonel Hart, a native of the State and always a radical Unionist, will be the other. In Louisiana, Judge Durell is the most likely to be elected. Thomas J. Durant, who was compelled to leave the State after the New Orleans massacre, has recently returned. He will be a candidate.

The Springfield (III.) Journal—radical—alluding to the Pendleton escort, ventures to say "that before Mr. Pendleton's army has been in New York twenty our hours, every man of it will have Mr. Belmont's label upon his back, My property-bought for a

Ex-Vice President Hamlin spoke handsomely about Colfax at a late radical meeting in Bangor, Me.

Hon. John Morrissey is out for Chase.

The Boston Traveller comments upon the probabilities of the democrats nominating Chase, and adds:-"If they could contrive to put Mr. Garrison on their ticket for the Vice Presidency, with the understanding that Mr. Wendell Phillips should be made Secretary of State in the event of the Chief Justice's election, their proceedings would become sufficiently rounded and orbicular to satisfy the most stidious of the worshippers of perfection

H. S. Bundy, in a card printed in the Jackson (Ohio) Standard, corrects the account given of his conversation with Chief Justice Chase. He says that the latter did not say anything in regard to a new party or as to his seeking the nomination for the Presidency. What he did say was that he was opposed to impeachment and to the Congressional plan opposition to the republican policy.

Hunnicutt don't like to be called a "scallawag."

Hear him:-"When these men call us 'scallawags,' we can only hiss out traitor, perjurer, murderer! Scallawag, a patriot, a friend to his State, his country, his God, his wife and children. a Southern gen-tleman. Traitor, a servant of Jest Davis, an enemy to his God, his country, his State, his wife and children, an humble suppliant of Governor F. H. Pier-point, a beggar at the feet of Andrew Johnson, the Tennessee tailor, a whipped, conquered rebel with his pardon in his pocket, goes about the country calling hight oned, honorable, patriotic Southern

gentlemen scallawags. Blush, traitors, blush." They do things queerly in Mississippi. One of the papers reports that a candidate for public office was recently before a public court in Jackson and fined \$25 "for getting whipped in a street fight."

The Pittsburg Commercial—radical—has hit upon a conundrum. it wants to know "why Chase is like an onlon?" Give it up, unless it is because he is likely to bring tears to the eyes of the radicals.

The "Tanners" are a new organization at Ogdensburg for the purpose of furthering the success of General Grant.

# LABOR MOVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Clothing Cutters. The cutters employed at the wholesale clothing manufactories in this city were again in session yes-

erday afternoon at two o'clock, in the upper hall of he Bowery Garden, the president of the Protective union of this trade, Mr. Henry Schaefer, in the chair. Mr. Freyberger, who was elected recording secretary when reorganization took place, sent in his resignation, and before the close of the meeting it was resolved to have two recording secretaries—one to keep the minutes in the English and the other in the German language—and Mr. Charles Sanders was elected to the former and Mr. George Groezinger to the latter position; but Mr. Freyberger kept the minutes for the day. Reports from a number of factories were recoived where the cutters organized to join the Union and where they will receive the increased rate of pay demanded—namely, \$20 per week. At some of the factories the \$10 was paid on Saturday last. Several employers are reported to be willing to pay the advance to some of their cutters, but not to all, and those who do not get it have determined to strike. This announcement was greated with applause, and at the suggestion of these men it was agreed that the Union will use its influence to prevent "dongs" or "rats" from taking their places should they strike. At about half-past four P. M. the meeting adjourned. Union of this trade, Mr. Henry Schaefer, in the chair.

A special meeting of the plano makers convened yesterday morning at nine o'clock, at headquarters, No. 28 Stanton street, to consider the condition of the members employed in Mr. Ernst Gable's factory, and now, or rather lately, on a strike. On its being made known that these men had come to an understanding with Mr. Gable and will all return to the shop to day, satisfied with an advance of six percent on some branches and eight on others, great dissatisfaction was expressed by all present at this course, that members of the Union should thus fail to stand by its resolves and work for less than the established rates. The usual weekly allowance will, therefore, not be paid to the late strikers to-day, and the whole matter was referred for action to the next regular meeting. No. 28 Stanton street, to consider the condition of regular meeting.

Journeymen Bekers' Union No. 3. Yesterday, Sunday, at half-past nine o'clock, the members of this organization met in large numbers at Biegan's Hall, on West Thirty-second street, near Seventh avenue, Mr. Gust. Fischer, the president, in the chair. The action had by the Bakers' Union No. 1, that they had demanded the increase mentioned among the proceedings of Bakers' Union No. 2, in yesterday's Herald, and that when it was refused they had quit, was approved, and everybody was warned not to accept work at any shop where any bakers are on strike for higher wages. Towards noon it became known that in a large number of establishments the price asked has been promised hereafter, and no doub is entertained that in a short time all will pay it. But if more than a majority of bose bakers do not pay the increase by Saturday, the 28th of June, at journeymen bakers (those also who receive the advance) will stop, and not a loaf of bread will be baked in any bakers in the city on the Sunday thereafter unless the terms asked are then agreed to. The proposition of an address to the public was sanctioned and its publication ordered. At half-past one o'clock P. M. the members of both the Unions Nos. 2 and 3 formed in procession and, preceded by a band of music, marched to Fortyclight street to escort the remains of a deceased member to his last home. Seventh avenue, Mr. Gust. Fischer, the president, in

A LIBEL ON AMERICAN WOMEN EXPOSED.—Dr. Albert Day, the Superintendent of the Singhamton (N. Y.) Inebriate Asylum, has written a statement in reply to an inquiry respecting the assertions of temperance lecturers, to the effect that the Asylum was overum with applications for admission from vives of clergymen and professional men, and females generally, in which he says that such allegations are as far from the truth as anything could be. There has never been a female patient admitted to the Asylum. There have been fifteen or twenty applications for the admission of females during the past year, but most of these were opium cases. The per centage of drunken women in this country is very sman indeed.

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

***************************************	
THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—Below we give the permometrical changes for the past twenty-four	3
ours at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:-	8
A. M	N.
A. M	u
A. M	8
	y
verage temperature 6234 verage temperature Saturday 7254	Y
PERSONAL -General Hancock is in town. He is	e
opping at the Pifth Avenue Hotel.	1
SPECIE SHIPPED.—The exportation of specie last	8
reek amounted to \$3,581,795.	in
	8
IN AID OF THE POPE.—In all the Roman Catholic	1023
barobas in this site vesterday collections were taken	1

FELL PROM A WINDOW .- A child named Mary St. Clare fell from the third story widow of No. 34 City Hall place yesterday. She was, strange to say, only slightly cut in the head. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—One week from to-day and until the commencement of the summer vacation the daily sessions of the schools will close at two instead of three P. M. Good news for the little ones. UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—The Alumni of the Law School of the University of New York held a

forming a permanent organization. Nothing posi-tive was agreed upon. FOUND DEAD.—Mrs. Ellen Benjamin, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-eight years, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning, at No. 38 Baxter street. Coroner Keenan was duly notified to hold an inquest. THE GRAND NATIONAL PAIR.-In consequence o an unforeseen occurrence the lecture to be delivered by Mr. De Cordova in aid of the Grand National Fair will be read at Steinway Hall, and not at Irving Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, 10th inst., as previously announced.

DRINGING FOUNTAINS.—There are ten public drink-

meeting on Saturday evening for the purpose o

ing fountains in this city; there ought to be ten hun-

ing fountains in this city; there ought to be ten hundred. If thirsty people in the dog days cannot get pure Croton to drink they will resort to "potent" lager or "unrectified benzine."

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT.—At the Castle Garden Labor Exchange, which is wholly under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Emigration, there were from May 18 to June 1 7,385 applications for employment. During the same time 1,888 orders were left by employers and 1,385 persons engaged.

FULTON STREET.—Fulton street in the vehicular

FULTON STREET.—Fulton street, in the ve line, surpasses Broadway. From nine A. M. until four P. M. it is about as much as a timid man's or woman's life is worth to cross it. Its normal state is best expressed by the syllable "jam," so continuous and so wedged together, seemingly in inextricable confusion, are the streams up and streams down of two and four wheeled carts, carriages, omnibuses, drays, &c. Fulton street, like Broadway, greatly wants "relieving."

CHASE THE CHOICE OF ADOPTED CITIZENS. six or seven hundred citizens of Irish birth held a meeting at the Assembly Rooms, on First avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, on the 5th instaasider the present attitude of the democrati party in its relations to the questions of the hour and party in its relations to the questions of the hour and political necessities of the republic. Upon a full and free discussion of the merits of the gentiemen offered to the people as candidates at the National Convention to be held on the Fourth of July, at Tammany Hall, it was unanimously resolved that the best names upon which the party could rally with any hope of success were Salmon P. Chase for President and Major General Hancock for Vice President.

METEOBOLOGICAL.—Though we have had some fine days during the past week we have not been forgotten in the matter of rain. Ten showers have distened the ground and acted as shower baths on unwilling outsiders. The barometer at nine P. M. on the 4th inst. reached its maximum height of 30,392 and fell to its minimum at seven A. M. on the 31st uit. The week mean was 30.1599. The ther-mometer showed at four P. M. of the 6th 75.60, its mometer showed at four P. M. of the 6th 75.69, its maximum range, and at five o'clock on the morning of the 3d it exhibited 51.40, its minimum range. The week mean was 62.27. There was rain on the 31st ult., the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th inst.—the total continuance being five hours and forty-three minutes. There was a paraselene on the 31st ult. which continued from twenty minutes past eight until thirty-six minutes past nine P. M. On the 3d we had a soiar halo, presenting a very magnificent appearance. On the 6th there was a large igneous meteor, probably an aerolite. The mean density of air was 0.7400.

THE GERMAN ODD FELLOWS .- The members of all the German lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lately organized themselves into a central society, which held its second meeting yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at No. 274 Gran street. The object of this organization is to promete social intercourse among its memto promete social intercourse among its members, arrange for picnics and other festivities, and ultimately, with the money realized from contributions and from festivals, to build a hall for the use of the German brothren of the order. The officers of this central society are—President, Henry Leidel; Vice President, George Filzner; Secretary, Gustave Baumann; Treasurer, Frederick Korell, and a board of thirty-five directors. The principal business transacted yesterday was to perfect arrangements for the first picnic of the society, to take place at Jones' wood, on July 20. As the number of German odd Fellows in the city is considerably above five thousand, and may reach even as high a figure as eight or ten thousand, this new movement bears the promise of success within it.

# POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW .- An unusual number of parties accused of violating the Excise law was yesterday brought before Judge Mansfield of the Essex Market Police Court, a fact doubtless owing to the late change in police captains and competitions for show of vigilance. The parties arrested were John C. Field, No. 32 Bayard street;
Margaret Wiley, No. 163 Chrystie street; John
Brennan, No. 77 Market street; Henry Claws, No. 613
Water street; David Dutch, No. 32 Bejancey street,
and Edward Mueller, No. 120 Broome street. All gave
bail in \$100 to answer at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Mueller was opposed to being arrested,
and the result was that he pitched into the efficer—so
says officer Post, of the Tairteenth precinct, who arrested him—and he had to give additional ball to
answer this charge.

The following named persons were yesterday arraigned before Justice Hogan on the charge of violating the Excise law, and required to give bail in the
sum of \$100 cach to answer before the court of
General Sessions:—Jacob Lawler, 157 Chatham street;
Frederick Oliman, 153 Chatham street; Harman Dayclon, 191 Chatham street; John Johnson, 149 Chatham
street; Gastave Wargantz, 226 William street; John
Bush, 165 Chatham street; Martin Stenecke, 210
William street, and Aaran Buncker, No. 7 Peck slip.
Wholesale Arrest of Disordernies.—On Saturarrested were John C. Field, No. 32 Bayard street;

WHOLESALE ARREST OF DISORDERLIES .- On Saturday night officers Smith and Harnett, of the Eighth precinct, made a descent upon an alleged disorderly house in Wooster street, kept by Emma Marsh, where the keeper, Anna Smith, Nellie St. Marsh, where the keeper, Anna Smith, Neilie St. Clair, Flora Morris, Emily Warner, Neilie Braistead, Emima Forest, Mary Smith, James Canoil, Louis Ferguson, James Reilley, Charles Anderson, James Lee, Robert Glichrist and Heavy Boyd were found and arrested. They were locked up and arratigned before the Jefferson (Market Court yesterday morning, when Emma, the keeper, was hed for trial. Through some misunderstanding of orders in transmission from the Justice to Sergeant Borden the women were all discharged, as well as the men. Among the gentiemen was a lawyer of this city, who of course sported an alias. Upon his discharge he at once appeared as counsel for the keeper and procured ball for her.

\*\*JEFFERSON MARKET BREVITIES.\*\*—Vesterday Patrick\*\* JEFFERSON MARKET BREVITIES .- Yesterday Patrick

Queenlisk was committed for trial on the charge of stealing \$15 worth of ciothing from John Queenlisk. William Beau was committed on the charge of stealing a \$10 bill from Lizzie Hupt. A colored boy, named Hezekiah Jones, was committed for trial on the charge of stealing a watch and chain and other articles, of the value of \$88, from Frederick Fink, of 38 West Washington place. William Johnston (colored), of \$6 Grand street, was committed on the charge of cutting Ann Johnston (colored) across the breast with a razor.

# COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

1	The state of the s
	SUPERME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 1671, 736, 800, 1888, 1794, 1642, 420, 1007, 1152 \( \), 058, 1165, 944, 1668, 3890, 3892, 4906, 5091, 662, 886, 762.
Į	SUPRBUR COURT SPRCIAL TREM - Nos. 31, 36, 54, 110, 120, 130, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 127, 133, 139, 140,
1	141, 142, 143, 144, 145. SUPPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 62, 83, 91, 109, 137, 169, 163, 164, 163, 194, 214, 115, 270, 221.
	SUPERIOR COURT-THIAL TERM.—Part 1-Nos. 8802 3027 3011, 3948, 3699, 3875, 2017, 3113, 3081, 3967,
	3985, 3863, 3987, 3989, 3991. Part 2—Nos. 4164, 3800, 1492, 3820, 3830, 3892, 1774, 3268, 3250, 1438, 1556, 3976, 3980, 3986, 4146.
	COURT OF COMMON PIESS-TRIAL TERM.—PART 1— NOS. 971, 1089, 596, 1040, 789, 1232, 1306, 1212, 1213, 817,
	1286, 1167, 868, 2135, 1202, 1 7 Part 2—Nos. 708, 1902, 886, 1262, 1267, 1268 4.1. 1 104, 1101, 323, 557, 960, 343, 717.
	MARINE COURT TRIAL DE Nos. 1539, 1516,
	1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1561, 1562, 1554, 1554, 1566, 1386, 1565, 1567, 1567, 1567, 1558, 1559, 1500, 1571, 1572.
	ADVICTOR SOLD LE SELECTION DE L'OUGE LE VENT CONTRACTOR L'ANDIENNE !

The pineapple crop in the West ladies has never been finer than it is this year, nor at better quality already seventy-two thousand dozen have been in ported, the value of which is stated to be \$133,240 and the aggregate retail value \$335,500. Including bananas and coccanute, the whole value of impor-

#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, June 7, 1868.

The market for United States stocks was very ective and buoyant during the early part of last reck; but subsequently there was a full in the pward movement, and, under considerable sales of peculative lots, made to realize profits, prices elded slightly from the highest point touched. he home investment demand continued good, how-ver, and the foreign bankers were large buyers of ve-twenties for exportation, the inquiry from which ource was stimulated on Saturday by the advance bonds of 1882 to 73 a 73% on the London tock Exchange. The demand for our securities in Europe has been increasing since the settlement of the impeachment question, and preparations are being made to introduce the bonds of 1867 there by parour own people is stronger than it has been at any former period since the suspension of specie pay-ments. The acquittal of the President restored confidence in the political quiet of the country, and the resolutions adopted by the Chicago Convention against the payment of the principal of the nations debt in anything but gold, the acknowledged standard of civilized nations, doubtless dissipated the distrust which had been inspired in some minds by the speeches of such men as General Butler and Mr. Pendleton. "You will see," said General Hawley, in formally announcing his nomination to General Grant, "that the Convention believes that integrity; simplicity and economy in governmental affairs, are the duties of good citizens and honorable men. It makes the strict fulfilment of national obligations a point of honor never to be waived. What the civilized world recognizes as full and final payment is the only payment the Union party will ever consent to tender." Before the close of the present month all but an unimportant amount of the emainder of the seven-thirty notes will have been funded, and the funded debt will have reached its maximum. Thenceforward the demand for bonds will be met by no increase in the supply, and the whole mass will be thereby appreciated in value. It is safe to predict much higher prices for all classes of our national securities, which are relatively cheaper than any others in the country, estimated by the rate of interest they pay. It will, moreover, he surprising if, with the present glut of idle capital all over Europe, five-twenties continue to sell twenty-two per cent below three per cent censols in England. There is a marked inequality between the prices of these two securities, which is, however, accounted for by the low estimate we place upon the value of our securities, as shown by the current quotations for hem on this side of the Atlantic. The indications yesterday afternoon pointed to an immediate re-sumption of activity and buoyancy in the market. The call of governments will in future take place in the room of the Stock Exchange building formerly occupied by the mining board, and the charge upon

new members has been advanced to \$500. The enlarged volume of business has made this change necessary to the proper transaction of the business.

The gold market was firm until yesterday morning, when the advance in five-twenties in London encouraged speculation for a fall, and sales were made as low as 139½ against 140½, the highes point of the week, and the closing transaction were at 139%. The volume of speculative business was considerably larger than usual of late, and there was an active borrowing demand for coin from the "shorta." The customs receipts at the port aggregated \$1,905,007, and the shipments of specie exceeded three millions and a half. The disbursements of coin by the Sub-Treasury in payment of interest on the public debt amounted to \$667,000. The passage by the Senate on Friday of the bill legalizing contracts payable in coin elicited little or no remark in the gold room, although the measure is a very proper and not unimportant one. The rail-way share market was at intervals excited and irregular, but speculation is entirely confined to the cliques and the brokers and other professional specu-lators. Rock Island was run up towards the close above 103, under the excitement attending a reported settlement of the contest between some of the stock-holders and the directors; but it will be remembered that the present directors sold the 49,000 shares of new stock at from ninety to ninety-seven before the litigation commenced, and when the capital stock was \$4,000,000 less than it is now. At the close of business yesterday the following quotations were current:—New York Central, 134 a 134%; Erie, 69% a 69%; Reading, 94% a 94%; Michigan Southern, 90 a 90%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87% a 98; Cleveland and Toledo, 109 a 109%; Rock Island, 103; Northwestern, 68 a 68¼; do. preferred, 80½ a 80¼; Fort Wayne,

111% a 111%.

A new act of Parliament is before the British House of Lords to provide for the better regulation of railways, one of the clauses of which makes it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment for the officers or auditors of a company to sign accounts which they know to be faisified. A similar law in this country would affect a good many connected with railway companies whose stocks are footballs of speculation in Wall street, for it is not too much to say that many railway managers make a practice of falsifying the accounts of their respective compa-nies whenever they have a purpose to serve thereby on the Stock Exchange, and the reports of railway earnings and expenditures are in many instances "cooked" to serve private interests and mislead the public. Such men well deserve fine and imprison-

The price of the Central Pacific Railway Company's first mortgage bonds was advanced by Messrs. Pisk & Hatch, the financial agents, during the week to 103 and the accrued interest, but the demand showed no abatement, the principal, as well as the interest, which is six per cent per annum, being payable in coin. The company has in operation more than a hundred and fifty miles of road on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada, which distance includes the most difficult and costly portion of the whole line between Sacramento and Omaha. The road is now being extended towards the Salt Lake basin, the middle of which will, it is expected, be reached in about five months, and then three hundred and thirty miles will have been completed. The Union Pacific Company, through its treasurer, Mr. John J. Cisco, also advanced the price of its six per cent in gold first mortgage bonds more than one per cent by cutting off the July coupons and allowing interest instead until the 1st of July at the rate of six per cent in currency. Apart from this change the bonds are still sold at par. Of this road about 640 miles have already been completed, although the government inspector has, we believe, only officially accepted six hundred as yet. The earnings of the Central Pacific in May were \$109,060 in gold against \$95,828 for the corresponding month

The supply of money was in excess of the demand at three per cent on government securities and four on mixed collaterals, with exceptional transactions on mixed confidences, with exceptional and an account of for small and moderate amounts at five. There is no perceptible increase in the supply of commercial paper offering, and the best grade continues scarce and in request at five a six per cent. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on Saturday reflects the prevailing easy con-dition of monetary affairs, and shows that the inland exchanges are still in favor of this city, although the gain of \$4,342,691 in deposits and \$3,188,275 in legal tenders are offset by a decrease of \$3,632,637 in specie, the result of the withdrawals for shipment to Europe. The loans, too, have increased \$5,614,877, owing mainly to purchases of United States stocks by the banks for the sake of giving employment to a portion of their surplus funds, all securities owned by them being included among the toans and dis-counts, although there is no justification for this peculiar and incorrect method of compliing their weekly returns. The only other change is an inof \$42,563 in circulation. The totals of the present and last previous statements are us sub

The foreign exchange market was very dull but steady, at rates permitting of the supposent of specie against bills. The leading drawers asked 110% for their sterning at sixty days, and credits were settled on this basis. The supply of cotton and general produce bills continues limited, and the demand from the importing community is limited. The trans-actions are almost entirely confined to the counters

DISERBILS PLANSES A CRIMER MESERS of drawers, and on the street prime bills would not command more than 110%. The receipts of cotton command more than 110%. The receipts of cotton at all the ports are on a very light scale, those for the week ending on Priday having been only 5,386 bales, making a total of 2,143,500 bales since September 1, against 1,782,700 for the corresponding period in the previous year. The caports for the week were about 15,000 bales, making 1,608,800 bales since September 1. The stocks at all the ports are only 144,800 bales, or about 15,000 bales less than at the corresponding stale last. 150,000 bales less than at the corresponding date last year. The closing rates for bills on Europe were as follows:—Bankers' bills on England at axiy days, 110 a 110½; at three days, 110¾ a 110½; commercial bills, 109½ a 109½; bills on Paris at sixty days, 6.13¾ a 6.12½.

The value of the foreign dry goods entered for consumption at this port in May was \$4,344,834 in coin, exclusive of freight and duty, against \$3,384,663 in the corresponding month in 1867, and \$4,550,893 in 1866. The amount withdrawn from warehouse was \$1,664,920, against \$2,255,601 in 1867 and \$2,353,464 in 1865. The amount entered for warehousing was \$1,481,160, which added to that entered for consumption, makes a total of \$5,825,994 entered at the port against \$5,436,451 in 1867 and \$7,299,112 in 1866. In May, 1867, \$2,661,608 was entered for warehouseing and in 1866 \$2,448,219. The imports in May this year were nearly a million larger than they were last year, and a smaller amount of the imports was thrown into bond. The stock in warehouse is much lighter and hence the withdrawals from warehouse have been smaller. The imports of dry goods for the first five months of the current year were nine millions less than for the correspond-ing period last year, and the imports in both years fall largely short of those of 1865-6. For the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the dry goods imports at the port were valued at \$73,072,553 against \$99,161,965 in 1866-7, \$139,280,590 in 1865-6 and only \$44.411,871 in 1864-5.

Annexed is a comparative statement showing the shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1866 and 1887:—

Twenty-third week. \$4,220,756 \$2,832,423 \$3,676,564 Previously reported 38,256,779 17,255,788 37,109,712 Total..... \$37,477,535 \$20,088,211 \$40,735,306

The exports to the corresponding period in the previous fourteen years compare as follows:— 

Subjoined is the total valuation of the foreign imports at New York for the week ending June 5 com pared with those of the two preceding weeks, as also the value of the dry goods entered at this port and thrown on the market for the correspon

Total for the week . \$3,469,371 \$6,820,770 \$4,259,340

The imports of dry goods for the week and sine January 1 compare as follows:-

For the Week. 1866. 1867. 1868. Entered at port.... \$611,374 \$1,010,414 \$1,047,219 Thrown on market. 758,562 956,268 1,041,697 Since Jan 1. Entered at port. . . . \$62,939,618 \$42,653,972 \$33,768,195 Thrown on market. 59,964,224 47,001,755 36,523,372

#### COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, June 6-6 P. M being confined to the immediate wants of spinners. Prices were beavy, though not quotably lower. Only 223 bales were disposed of. We quote:

| Description | 

No. 2 spring 12 20 was freely bid at the opening, but would scarcety oring that at the close. The sales were only 8,000 bushels, at \$120 for No. 2 spring and \$2 60 for white Wisconsin. Corn was duit and nominal at a decline of it. a 2c. perbushel. The sales were only about 20,000 bushels, part last evening, at \$100 a \$1 10 for poon new mirzed, closing at \$1 10 tut for—choice, and \$1 16 for for new mirzed, closing at \$1 10 tut for—choice, and \$1 16 for for new mirzed, closing at \$1 10 tut for—choice, and \$1 16 for for line of the sales were steady, with sales of \$5,000 bushels, at \$5c. in store and \$6c. a \$5age alloat. Kys remained quiet, but firm. Harley mait was in undersate demand and firm. Sales 2,000 bushels at \$2.00 a 2 65. Harley remained duil and nominal. FREISSHEH.—The markess remained duil and rates to all ports were heavy. The engagements were:—To bonden, 200 lierces lard at 20a, and 10a tons logwood on private terms. To Bremen, 200 cases tobacco at 16s. To Genos, 300 bonce extract logwood at 26g. gold, per foot; 100 tons logwood at \$7, gold, per ton. The charters were:—A British brigg, 250 bonce, at 35s. A British brig, with 1,000 bibs, petroleum to Gibrattar for orders, with the privilege of the Auriatic. An American brig, 250 tons, to a port in Spain and back, and a British bark from \$t. Marys, with 250,000 feet homber to the river Flace on private terms.

GUNNIES were duil at the quotations in our last.

HAY was in fair demand and steady, at \$0c. a \$5c. for shipping, \$1 10 a a 1 40 for reash tots, \$1 a 2 10 for long rys straw and 90c. for short do.

HOPR.—The demand was without improvement, and prices, though not quotacly lower, were heavy. We quote 1857 crup, 20c. a 50c.; 1076 do., 10c. a 50c. and 50c. and prices, though not quotacly lower, were heavy. We quote 1857 crup, 20c. a 50c. \$10 crup, 20c. a 5

though not quotably lower, were heavy. We quote 1897 crop, 20c. a 50c.; 1996 do., 10c. a 25c., and savarian 20c. a 35c.

HEMP remained dull. We quote Manlia, 103cc.; gold; jute, 54cc. a 53cc. gold.

HIDES.—The market was quiet and easier. Sales 5,500 Rio Grande, 20 c. lower of the committee of the control of the control

previous prices, the sales being 1,35 packages at 18-3c. a 13-4c. tor common to prime steam; also Eduterces for June at 13-4c. buyer's option.

Permoteum.—Crade in bulk was in passably active demand and age, a 5-4c. higher, closing at 14c. There were sales of 350 bits, at 14c. and 2,000 for July at the same price. The market for bonded was moderately active and closed firm at 30-4c. for standard white. The sales were 1,000 bits, as 50c. 500 do. for the balance of this month at 30-3c., 1,000 do. for August at 31-3c. a 33c. (the latter price for last haif), and 300 do, for July at all 4c. Free was quiet but term at 30-c. a 35c. Or napths 131-3c. a 33c. the latter price for last haif), and 300 do, for July and 14-c. Free was quiet but term at 30-c. a 35c. Or napths 100 bits, were sold at 18-c. for 63 gravity. In Philadelphia the unarest was tolerably assive and term. The sales were 30-do bbs. standard white for June at 29-4c. April 10-do for June, July and August at 30-4c.

RICE.—Carolina was duit at 10-3c. a 11-3c. Rangoon in changed at 33c. as 4's.c., gots.

RICE.—Carolina was duit at 10-3c. a 11-3c. Rangoon the changed at 33c. as 4's.c., gots.

ROWAR.—The demand for new was moderate at about former prices. We quot the has, part at 13-4c. a 15-3c. for Oute; also 10-tores on private terms. Refines was in moderate request at 15-9c. for bard, 16-3c. a 16-3c. for hord, 16-3c. a 16-3c. for youter.

SEEDS.—Calcuttin inseed was dult and nombols. Clover was duit at 10-9c. a 10-3c. Timothy \$2.0 a \$2.00, and rough has \$2.0 a \$1.70.

Tableow.—I rices were steady and the demand was moderate. Seles 46,000 bb. at 15c. a 12-3c.

Willekky.—Receipts, none. The market was dult and nominal.

TELEGRAPMIC MARKET REPORTS.

Flour active and prices unchanged; sace 2,00 bbis. a \$16 25 for No. 1 apring, \$18 for anaber winter, \$17 75 for double at \$1.00 bushels choice write thanks at \$2.00 and \$1.00 bushels choice write thanks at \$2.00 and \$1.000 bushels white \$1.500 bushels choice write thanks at \$2.00 and \$1.000 bushels white \$1.500 bushels \$2.000 bushels \$2.000 bushels white \$1.500 bushels \$2.000 bushels

Receipts Wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 45,000 bushels; on 5,000 bushels; nour, 1,000 bush. Shipments Wheat, 22,